EDSON'S PATENT CARPET SWEEPER.

DEON FAILE in one, because
The best marking in one, because
It is self-affection, noise is a not raises no dust.
It is self-affection, noise is a not raises no dust.
Des not injure carpet or furniture.
Best not injure carpet or furniture.
GRIFFEN & TITUS, Sole Agents, No. 43 Johnson of Religious and most carrily word WITAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE-COTTAGE ENABLEDED FURNITURE.

Spatially oreamented in all styles and colors; suites from

2 med operate. Wardrobes and Mattresses, &c., at the oldmanufactory, No. 684 Broatway. Parties should
pressue new from a large and well-seasoned stock, or leave or

dan for Spring delivery.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all Coolers, of superior and warranted manufacture, indeped to hadeepe from o fruit and fivewers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 36 Canalet, opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

CNAMELED CHAMBER SUITES of FURNI-PURE is all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, At prices from \$15 and upward.

WARLER WARD, No. 277 Canal-r. (oid Ho. 12),
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

TRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools out up in stores free of the store stools entered the stores free of the store stools are stored to the trade.

#### Ocean Steamers, &c.

THE NEW LINE for SAN FRANCISCO.

Cat—FARE REDUCED— \$85 in Steerage: \$175 to \$200

b Second Cabin: \$250 in First Cabin.—The Steamship
RORTHERN LIGHT, Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave NewJork, frem pier No. 3, Month River, on THURSDAY, March
14, \$200 lock p. m., sonneeting, via Fassura Railroad, with
the steamship UNCLE SAM on the Factic Ocean.
For Fassage and Frieight (having capacity for 106 times of the
latter) apply at the only office of the Lune, No. 5 Bowling Green,
hassment.

B. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on socount of
the above ships, or owners.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—The American OK SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—The Amery lean atlantic Screw Seamship Company's new and siegant bearship MONTGOMERY, Fred's Crocker, Commander, will have Pier No. 12 North Biver on SATURDAY, Feb 26, at 8 vices p. m. Passars to Savannah, with manurpassed accommodations #16; through ticker to New Orleans, #35; 5; Mottle, #35, Mostremery, #36; Albany, Ga, #24; Atlanta and Columber, #25; Mucon, #21; Augusta, #29; siso, to principal places in Floridant beart rates. Steamers leaving Savenuch on HONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS. Preight 16 couls per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, we staff per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

Por freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and the WEST. DALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and the WEST.

TEAMSHIP LINE leave Pier No. 12, North River, daily, snaking the passage in forty hours. Freight to Baltimore, six cents per foot, to Washington, ten cents per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering insurance risk apply to B. 40 R. R. CO.'S Office. No. 228 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 98 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.-U. S.

Capt. Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets to Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macon. Eille of Isaac price only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACK

APSCOTTS INE LIVERITOOL PACKETS

ETS.—The subscribers continue to grapt certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part, the following substitution of the passage of the following substitution of the passage of

For all of which they crant certificate on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELANO, &c.,

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Poland, Stockand or Wales.
Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inches postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular.

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TAPSCOTT & Co.
No. 86 South st , New York.
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## Steamboats and Railroads.

TRAVELERS for the NORTH, SOUTH,

EAST or WEST, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear
magner in which the THROUGH ROUTE MAPS are defiberated, enables the traveler to see at a glance HO W HE
SHALL TRAVEL. He will save many a dollar by securing a
GOSY.

D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,

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TERAVELERS NORTH and WEST—SPEED
and SAFETY—INCREASED ACCOMMODATION—
HUDSON RIVER RILEVAD—Four Daily Express Trains
leaving Chamitenest Depot at 8 and littles m., and 3:15 and
4:30 p. m. These triv se, as well as all others on this road, are
supplied with CREAMER'S SAFETY BRAKE, an improvement of tried and acknowledged value, giving a degree of security to lift and property that no other road (out similarly equipped) is possessed of. Railroad officers are offered every facility
to test this improvement. free of cost; and all those desirous
of being up to the times in the matter of public afferty. will find
their interest in giving prompt attention to this matter.
U. S. R. R. CAR BRAKE CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

W. G. CRIAMER, Secretary.

PREIGHT FOR NEW-ORLEANS! PENNSTLVANIA RAILROAD EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will forward Preights, in any quantity, at low rates and with great dispatch, to NEW-ORLEANS, VICKBBURG, NATCHES, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE,

and all other points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers Mark Goods,

Mark Goods,

"Peon R. R. River, and apply for THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING at our offices, 2 Astor House,
No. 1 South William A.
LEECH & Co., Agents.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW

PORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamer BAY STATE, Capt. Jewert, haves New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock p. m., and the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Braylon, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. SN. R.

Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is for warded through with great dispatch by
an Express Freight Trais.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-TON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.—Inland Route-tio shortest and most direct, earlying the Sasters Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Bung, and COMMODORE, Capt. D. S. Storgis, in connection with the BTONINGTON and PROVIDENCE, and BOSTON and PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York cally (Sun-days excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Batte typhnoe, at 5 o'clock p. m., and Stonington at 8:30 p. m., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 8:10 p. m.

Bate syphoce, at 5 o'clock p. m., and Stooington at 8:30 p. m., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 8:10 p. m.

The COMMODORE, from New York, Monday, Wednesday and Fidey; from Stoniuston, Theoday, Thursday and Saturday, The FLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Theoday, Thursday and Saturday, then Stoniuston, Monday, Wednesday and Fridey.

Passengers proceed from Stoniuston per railroad to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said dence and Stoten, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said dence and at success those by other routes, and is ample time for all the early morning lines, connecting North and East. Passenters that proceed it remain on board the steamer, eajoy a uight's rest unsisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stoniuston in the 7 a. m. train.

Fare from Providence to Newport 80 cents.

A begage master accompanies the steamer and train through each way.

each way.

For passage, berthe, state rooms or freight, apply on board the
steamer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2 North River, or at
the office, No. 19 Sattery place.

Feb. 23, 1059. CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-

Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lucka-us and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lebigh

wants and Western Railroad, and at Laston with the Palery Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commending Dec. 23, 1858.—
Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Piec No. 2 North River, at 74 a. m., 12 m., and 4 p. m., for Somerville by above trains and at 5 p. m.

The above trains connect at Elinabeth with trains on the Newlessey Railroad, which leave Now York from the foot of Courtindt, at 74 a. m. and 12 m. and 4 and 5 p. m.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackswarea, and Western hallroad will leave at 74 a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at 74 a. m. and 12 m.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. -From Dec. 29, 1858, the Trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows: Express Trains, 4 a. m. and 3:15 and 4:39 p. m.; Albany Mail Train at 11:15 a. m.; for Poughkeepsis, 6:45 a. m. ad 12 m.; for Dobb's Ferry at 5:40 p. m.; for Sing Sing, 6:39 m.; for Peckskill, 5 p. m. The Poughkeepsis, Feckskill, 18 Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations, masser processing to the Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Sitetas, rains for New-Fork leave Troy at 6:36 and 10:29 a. m., and 45 and 5:155 p. m., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On midgle 4:3 p. m.

REGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT via STONINGTON—Cears of hour from 4:05p m. On and offer WEDNESDAY, Feb. 53, the steamers of this line will leave Per do. 2. North River, first what above Battery place, daily, except Sauday, at 6 o'clock p. m. instead of 4 p. m. Office, No. 10 Battery-place, New York, Feb. 21, 1809.

NEW-YORK AND BARLEM RAILEOAD. NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILEOAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Per ALEANY and TROY. Fure #2.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 9, 1852, Trains will leave 20thst., New York, as follows:

10.00 a.m., For White Flaign.
200 a.m., For White Flaign.
200 p.m., For White Flaign.
200 p.m., For White Flaign.
200 p.m., For White Plaign.
200 p.m., For White Plaign.
200 p.m., For White Plaign.
615 p.m., For White Plaign.
615 p.m., For White Plaign.
620 p.m., For White Plaign.
620 p.m., For White Plaign.
630 p.m., White Plaign.
640 a.m., White Plaign.
640 a.m., White Plaign.
640 a.m., White Plaign.
615 a.m., Millerton.
620 a.m., Millerton.
620 a.m., Millerton.
620 a.m., White Plaign.
6310 a.m., White Plaign.
6310 a.m., White Plaign.
6310 p.m., Albany Exercs.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1852, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane at, as follows, DUNKIEK EXPRESS at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal

MAIL WEST at S a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Murray.et.,
via Pierrount, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAT PASSENGER at 3:30 p. m., for Newburgh, Port Jervis

and intermediate Stations.
NIGHT EXPRESS at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations.
EMIGRANT at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

EMIGRANT as 6 p. m., for Buhairs, and Bullet Stations.

The above Trains run dally, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Eleuira with the Elmira and Canazzigua Ralicoad, for Nagara Falls; at Blaghamton, with the Syracuse and Birghamton Ralifoad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffa'o, New York and Eric Raliroad, for Rochester, Buffalo and Nissara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackswampa and Western Raliroad, for Stranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Raliroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Yoledo, Detroit Calcago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

1858. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing November 22, 1858.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.,

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., entrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7, 8 a.m. (ex.) 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 5:45 and
4:30 p.m. For Bridgeport, 7, 8 a.m. (ex.) 12:45, 2:45, (ex.)
3:45 and 4:30 p.m. For Milliord, Strainford, Fairfield, South-port and Westport, 7, m. 12:45, 5:45 and 4:30 p.m. For Norwealk, 7 a.m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 5:45, 4:30, 5:30 p.m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7 a.m.; 12:45, 5:45, 4:30, 5:30 p.m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7 a.m.; 12:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, p.m. For Port Cheester and intermediate Stations, 7 a.m.; 12:45; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 p.m.

For Port Cheester and intermediate Stations, 7 a.m.; 12:45; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, p.m.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

Ear Roston 2a.m. (ex.) 2:45 p.m. (ex.). For Providence

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Providence via Hartford, & a. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Providence via Hartford, & a. m. (ex.). For Hartford and Springfield, & a. m. (ex.); 12:45 and 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Connecticut River Railread to Mentreal, & a. m. (ex.). For Canal Railread to Northampton, & a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New-Lendon Railread, & a. m. and 5:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New-Lendon Railread, & a. m. For Nangatuck Railread, & a. m., 2:45 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railread 7 a. m.; 3:45 p. m. JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-EW-JERSEY KAILROAD-FOR FILLIADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 11
s. m. and 4 and 6 n. m.; fare \$3. Through Timets sold for Cincinuati and the West and for Baltimere, Washington, Norfok,
kc.; and through begage checked to Washington in 8 s. m. and 3
p. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superint endent.
No begage will be received for any train unless delivered and
checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

1859. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL Squal to any in the country.

A RAILROAD.—The capacity of this Road is now squal to any in the country.

THREE THROUGH

PASEN GER TRAINS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND FITTSBURGE, somecting direct at Philadelphia with through trains from Boston, New-York and all points cast, and in the Union depot at Pittsburgh with through trains for Gincimati, St. Louis, Clevenand, Chicago, Burlington, St. Faul's, Indianapolis, Loquis villagender, Wisconsin, Minnescta, Missouri, Kansar and Nebrasia—dius furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

(all Rail) are good on either of the above trains.

BOAT TICKETS from Boston are good via Norwich, Pas River or Stonkigton lines,
Passengers from Washington City have two daily trains from Baltimore, connecting at Harrisburg for all points West-leaving Baltimore at 8 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
Passengers for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Fulladelphia at 7:28 a. m. and 4 p. m. go directly through.
Tickets Westward may be obtained at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia, New York, Boaton or Baltimore; and Victet Eastward strany of the important Hailroad offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular time of Steamers on the Mississippi or Obto Rivers.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTH ASK FOR TICKETS BY FITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the
DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, or Bellimore, to any point on the railroade of Orio, Kentucky, Indians, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Obio, Muskingrum, Kantucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Brissouri, Brissouri,

Merchants and Shippers intrusting the transportation of the Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy fraudit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Sailroad are at all times as favorable as are sharged by other Railroad Companies.

Se particular to mark packages "Vin Fenna. R. R."

Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East will de well to direct them to be shipped by this route.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

Dayle & Co., Staubeaville, Ohlo; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, Ohlo; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, Ohlo; R. McNeely, Mayerille, Ev., Ormsby & Cropper, Pettamonth, Ohlo; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, Ohlo; Athern & Hibbert, Cinchunati, Ohlo; R. G. Maldram, Radison, Ind.; William Eunkam, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Reley & Co., Kvaneville, Ind.; N. W. Grisam & Co., Cairo, Ill.; E. F. Sass, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Mamphis, Tenn.; Ciarke & Co., Chloseo, Ill.; W. H. Keenix, Alton, Ill.; Nurpris & Walle, Dubnque, Iows, or te Preight Arents of Raifroads at different points in the West.

Parties attending to their own Shipmouts from the East will dud it their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shipping; or latters addressed to either of them on the sailpect of freights, will most with groupt attention.

io eliber of them on the ampert of treatment of the participate of the

## Medical.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. All local utirine irregularities, displacements and difficult ties, together with constitutional symptoms and diseases men, are radically cured by the GRAEFENBERG COMPA-NY'S MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

For Price \$150 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.
See testimony in The New York Weekly and Semi-Weekly IP. The high moral character of the gentlemen compacted with

The Gracfenberg Company, and the acknowledged medical skill and judgment of Dr. Bridge, the attending physician, should induce entire confidence in their preparations."—[N. Y. Pady

LO Fire bottles are sent for #6, and charges paid to end of Expressions, Address JOSHUAF, RRIDGE, M.D., Socretary Gracienberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY .- It causes no pain when applied; is a certain and permanent core in the most distressing cares, and contains no poison nor anything in the significant enquisions. Price 25 cents; by mail, ten three cent stamps. H. Hikka, No. 804 Prince-st.

## Water Cure.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER CURE

## Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westohester.—ALBERT CLARK against EDWARD A. BEARDSLEY, AMBROSE THOMPSON, Thomas E. Courtenay, Middred A. Courtenay, The Bridge port Fire Insurance Company and P. C. Calhoun, Receiver of The Bridge port Fire Insurance Company and P. C. Calhoun, Receiver of The Bridge port Fire Insurance Company and P. C. Calhoun, Receiver of The Bridge port Fire Insurance Company and P. C. Calhoun, For Relief—(Com. not 88r.)—To the Defeadants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to ensure the complaint in this settlen, which was filed on the 19th day of Junnary, 1839, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westnesser, at White Fishes, in said Westchester County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 25 Nasses street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summone on you, exclusive number 23 Nassa street, in the summents on you, exclusive twenty days after the service of this summents on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to account the own that it is time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Gents for the relief demanded in the command.

—Dated Demander 15th, 1558 HORACE SAENARD, 15 is not The Commandation of the co

IN CHANCERY, NEW-JERSEY.—JOSHIJA

RAWSSLE1 and others, Complainants, and THE
TRENTON MUTUAL LIVE AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, Defendants. On bill, &c.—in purcasson of as
order made by the Chanceller in the above stated cause, taked TREMON MUTUAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Defendants. On hill, he,—his pursuance of an order made by the Chanceller in the above stated cause, taked the third day of December. A. D. 188s, the Greetiers of the above-named Lisurance Company are hereby notified that they are required to present to the subscriber, reticing at Tracton, New Jersey, and grove before him, under eath or affirmation, or elicerwise, as he shall direct, their several chaims and demands against said Conspany within six months from the date of said order, or that they will be excluded from the benefit of such fividends as may be made and declared by rish Court.

£23 InwintTh. JAMES WILSON, Master in Chancery.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons baving eisime against LYDIA A. READING, into of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with wonders thereof, the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of July next.—Dated New-York, the third day of January, 1859.

J6 lawfor The GABRIEL VAN COTT, Administrator

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the Sounty of New York, notice is hereby given to all persens having claims against PEPER MARSH, late of the City of
New York, deceased, to present the same, with votebers the race,
to the subscriber, at the store of ELDRIDGE VANOERWERKEN No 108 William street, in the City of New York, on at
beyon the fitness they of August next—Dade New-Tork, the
zinth day of February, 1808.

ALONZO HARCY,
ELDRIDGE VANDERWEREN,
felt lawsm7h

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all petsons having claims against THOMSON PRICE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with roughest thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GFORGE J. PRICE. No. 184 Zeet Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1858.

GEORGE J. PRICE

of lawferTh GEORGE J. PRICE, } Exceptors N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all some having claims against SYLVENUS WARREN, late of persons as in grants against STAVENS WARKEN, mis o the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased to present the sums with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, as the office of WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, No. 61 Pines et. in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of June next— Bated, New-York, the light day of December, 1259, 616 lawforth ELIZABETH WARREN, Administratrix.

# New-Dork Daily Cribme

#### MEXICO.

THE LATEST OVERTURN AT THE CAPITAL. MIRAMON'S DESCENT ON VERA CRUZ-PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR-DEFENSE OF TAMPICO -WAR OF RACES IN YUCATAN-LATER FROM

TABASCO, &C.

By the steamship Tennessee, we have, in addition of interesting Vera Cruz correspondence, published to interesting vera Cruz correspondence, published cleewhere, newspaper accounts from all parts of the Republic. Those from the capital give a clear and connected narrative of the exciting events that have recently transpired therein. They are as follows:

On the 19th of January, Miramon sent forward from Queretaro a dispatch disapproving of the recent revolution, and declaring it to be his will that affairs at the capital values of the state of the control of the co capital return to the state in which they were before the 22d of December. No sooner was this known than Robles's friends, almost to a man, forsook him; assem-Robles's Friends, almost to a man, forscore him, assembled in the house of Gen. Salas, and there drew up a pronunciamiento in favor of the old Tabubaya platform. To some appearances, however, it was sent, previous to its publication, to Robles himself, for his approval, and, ridieu onsly enough, received. The late General-in-Chief, also, at the same time, glad enough, doubtless, to get out of the scrape, delivered over the command of the army to Gen. Salas.

coupless, to get out of the scrape, delivered over the command of the army to Gen. Salas.

On the 23d, now arrived at Chapultepec, Miramon issued a decree restoring his father-in-law, Zalonga, to power again. But, singular enough, in less than a week afterward he changed his mind, and himself took the oath as President of the Republic. Zalonga, however, remains President ad interim, while the ambitious young General tries his fortunes again to a campaign against Vera Cruz.

The ceremony of taking the oath, as described, must have these unseemly in the extreme. In the first

The ceremony of taking the oath, as described, must have been unseemly in the extreme. In the first place, the Presidext elect kept the assembly a long time waiting, because, for ooth, they had not sent him an eccort such as he decired. Arrived finally, however, he manifested the utmost impatience, scarcely deigning to take off his hat and gloves, and made the responses in a brusque and contemptaous tone of voice. The ceremony completed, he is reported to have said to a friend at his side, "They have got me, but they shall pay for it." At another time, he is reported to have said, "I only want my pay as President, my army, and a hangman."

have said, "I only want my pay as Freshelt, my army, and a hangman."

THE DESCENT ON VERA CRUZ.

The descent on Vera Cruz, as before reported, would seem to be actually in contemplation. On the 4th inst., according to accounts in the Progreso, a large number of capitalists, Rurbe, Escandon, Mañoz Lego, Mier y Terau and Biestegui were in consultalarge number of capitalists, Rurbe, Escanion, Maior, Leao, Mier y Teran and Biestegai were in consulta-tion how the necessary funds shall be raised. These gentlemen are said finally to have consented to a forced loan to the amount of a million dollars. But this is doubtful. It is more probable that nothing was actually decided, though it is critain that the loan was actually proposed and discussed. The further an-ticipation of the revenues was also under considera-tion of the revenues was also under considera-tion of the revenues was also under considera-

ticipation of the revenues was also under consideration, but this was quickly dismissed, on reflection that
no ports of importance still remained in the hands of
the Reactionary party.

As to the force actually available for the Vera Cruz
campaign, Miramon is said, by his friends, to have
some 6,000 men at his command. This army is made
up from the old Guadalajara army, the army of the
capital, and the remnants of the army of the East.
Geb. Casanova has been named second in command;
Col. Ayesteran is at the head of the cavalry. The exnedition was reported to have set out on the 8th inst. pedition was reported to have set out on the Sth 1 On the other hand, we learn from gentlemen direct com Vera Cruz, that the idea of a descept on the from Vera Cruz, that the idea of a descent on the heroic city by Miramon, is there scoated at. The city is defended by 140 cannon and 3,000 men; the State by about 9,000. The Constitutionalist troops are neither well armed nor clothed. Their pay is also very much in arrears; nevertheless, their enthusiasm is said to be

THE WAR ON THE OTHER SIDE. On the other side the Constitutionalists boast of great success. Diego Alvarez had routed Vicario rear Cuerravaca, and Joaquin Miramon, ear route to San Luis, had met with a serious reverse in Zacateons. Degollado also is on his way to the capital with an army of 4,000 men. Casmano and Villalva were with young Alvarez in Cuernavaca, which stronghold had fix ally fallen into their hands. It was reported that it was the intention of the Southern army to unite at some convenient point and march forthwith on the capital; in which case Miramon would have a fire in

FALL OF SAN LUIS POTOSI. On this side, also, it is stated, on the best suthority, hat San Luis Potosi had fallen into the hands of the

that San Luis Poucei had fallen into the hands of the Liberals. Joaquin Miramon, unfortunate at Zacate-cas, failed to come up to the relief of the city, and the united army of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas entered without resistance. Orizaba remained still in the hands of Cobos, but Was vigorously hadroned by

was vigorously besieged by the army of Osjaca, now united with a portion of that of Vera Cruz. PORTIFICATION OF TAMPICO.

From Tampico advices are to the 1st inst., five days later. The city was quiet, and the garrison full of enthusiasm in the cause of order and the Constitutional Government. The repairs of the existing fortifications Government. The repairs of the existing fortifications and the extension of other works of defense, ordered "to provide against eventualities," were progressing rapidly. The account from which we copy says, in addition, that letters from Havana express the satisfaction of the Captain-General at the manner in which the "forced loan" question had been settled. Letters, highly complimentary to the Juster Government, had also been received at Tampico from the American officers at Vern Cruz. officers at Vern Cruz.

WAR OF RACES IN YUCATAN. MAR OF RACES IN YECATAN.

E Advices from Yecatan are to the 13th. It was feared the profiered amnesty would not, as at first heaved, be accepted by the ludians in insurrection, and the vigorous prosecution of the war—" war to the extermination of the natives," as threatened in the detree of amnesty, was in contemplation by the Govern-

LATER FROM TABASCO.

From the neighboring State of Tabasco news is three weeks later. A voluntary loan to the Juarez Government, "to an amount sufficient to carry it through to victory," was before the people, and had been everywhere well received. The people of Tabasco are not only very liberal, but probably, to some degree, ignorant of the amount of money the Constitutional Government now stands in need of.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Mexican schooner Posks, from Vers Cruz for Tampico, foundered at sea somewhere south of the former port, on or about the 25th uit. The crew were saved, but the cargo was a total loss.

Also on the night of the 7th, between Campeachy and the Costzscoolees, was driven ashore and wrecked LATER FROM TABASCO.

Also on the night of the 7th, between Campeachy and the Costzscoalcos, was driven ashere and wrecked the Mexican packet Gen. Vega. The Tabasco papers, from which we copy, give no particulars.

On the 25th nit, a conducta with a million of dollars in silver left Goanajusto, via the Capital, for this side, but whether it would be shipped at Vera Crzz or some of the northern peats is not mentioned. It would depend, doubtless, on the political state of the country.

Gen. Orlhuela, who pronounced at Toluca in favor of Miramon, has been placed in command of the army of Miramon, has been placed in command of the army
of the Department of Mexico.

Miramon tot only disapproved of all of Robles's
political acts, but of all his financial transactions.

Two sons of an American citizen have been expelled

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1850. Advices from Vera Cruz of the 12th isst. represent Juares as preparing for a vigorous deferse of the city sgainet the threatened attack of Miramon. Justen has a force already of five thousand men, and two hundred field pieces, and had ordered an additional force of two thousand men from the interior. He had ranguine hopes of defeating Miramon.

#### CANADA.

JUDICIAL OFFICES BOUGHT AND SOLD IN CANADA.

From as Occasional Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 19, 1859. Sir C. Metcalfe, an honest East Indian, was sent to govern Canada sixteen years since, and after making a tour of observation, he wrote to Mrs. Smythe, a lady resident in England: "Que-"bec, Aug. 27, 1843. I am making a hursied tour through my dominions ---- I fear the whole concern is rotten at the core." It is rotten; and if some beneficial change does not take place soon, we may see tenfold more trouble in Capads than you have bad, thus far, in Kansas and Utah. Persons in trade should urge influential men in England to look more clearly to the condition of things here. This day week, the Court of Queen's Bench gave

judgment in a case which has excited much attertion in Canada, although it is unfortunately only one of hundreds quite as disgraceful. With you, the Sheriffs are chosen directly by the people, for brief periods; and if their choice is bad, the people have the power to amend it. Here, on the con-trary, where servility to the agent of the Coionial-Office is the true test of loyalty to the State, many officers are selected by the Executive during its pleasure. Sheriffs are thus appointed; and, it memory serves me right, Abraham Rapelje was selected by a Colonial Governor to serve as Sherift of Norfolk County, &c., nearly forty years since of Norfolk County, &c., nearly forty years since-held office for an age, and retired in favor of his son, Henry Van Allen Rapelje, who, considering the sherifiship to be his private property in a great measure, and being desirous of the case and com-fort of private life, offered that high office for sale as openly as an English captain advertises his military rank for a consideration, or a parson his "living." He would take \$22,000 for it—or say \$2,000 down, and \$1,200 a year, to be secured on freehold estate, during his (Rapelje's) lifetime. These only could bargain with him who had the favor of John A. Macdenald, our Attorney-General. in whose gift, with the assent of the Governor-in-Council, the office would be whenever Rapelje resigned; and, accordingly, one Lawrence W. Mercer, brother-in-law to John and Samuel Ridout Mercer, brother-in-law to John and Samuel Ridout here, who held in their family the Registrarship of Toronto, York, Peel and Ontario, worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year, for about thirty years, offered to purchase. Few will believe that Mercer, the Ridouts, Rapelje, and Dr. Rieffington Connor, a practicing lawyer here, who represents Oxford County in the Legislature, were ignorant that the statute of Edward VI., the common law, and a recent British act, expressly including the Colonies, severally provide effectually against such violations of public morality. Yet Lawyer Connor, for his fee, wrote out for Mercer a plain, clear, positive opinion, declaring that the bargain and sale of the interest Rapelje had in the office, and the landed security to be taken for the annuity, would be quite valid in law. Connor is Chancellor Blake's brother-in-law, and one of your hot-as-pepper patriotsgreat in opposition, and was to have been Mr. George Brown's Solicitor-General, "learned in the

"law," notwithstanding that corrupt "opinion" which the Courts have just reprobated. Lawyer Galt, a son of John Galt, the far-famed novelist, and brother to our Chief Minister of Finance, Mr. A. T. Galt, gave a like opinion to Rapelje, who, on the \$22,000 being secured to him through his at-torney, resigned; and, without asking either party any questions as to why a man in fine health had thus thrown up at the age of 45 an office worth in some hands perhaps \$1,400 a year, but which, in Rapelje's hands, netted \$3,600. Mr. Macdonald at once appointed the man who had bought the place as principal Sheriff, to administer law and justice on the north shores of Lake Erie, in the room of the worthy who had sold out to him.

The people, however, were indignant at having a stranger thus thrust upon them; and, in my judg-ment, the electors ought to choose their own Sheriff, which would help to destroy that corrupt-ing central influence which proved so injurious to New-York State before 1847, and would have been got rid of here ere now had not Mr. George Brown, a leading patriot, of very questionable public character, and who is also editor of The Globe here, continually opposed motions in Assembly to appply the elective principle to the appointment of Sheriff, Registrar, Clerk of the Peace, &c., all over Canada. Mr. Brown looked for office, and probably expected to require the bad old influence, which five hundred to one thousand places, worth from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year each, would occasionally give. Last Monday, Mr. Morrison, lately proprietor of The Daily Colonist, wrote a letter in The Leader, plainly affirming that, at the time when Mr. Brown was in the midst of his struggle for place, last August, political agents, authorized by him, waited upon Mr. Morrison, offering him a reasonable prospect of profits equal to \$5,000 a year, if he (Morrison) would cease opposing him (Brown) in The Colonist. What the bribe was, I know not; most probably it was half the enorm profits of the great monopoly of Queen's Printer.
Instead of an indignant disclaimer as to this bribe,

Mr. Patriot Brown and his Globe seem to feel that it is the part of prudence to keep silent.

The citizens of Norfolk held public meetings the moment they heard that Mercer was put over them -the magistrates refused to accept his bonds-a

deputation waited upon the members of the Executive Council at Toronto, and offered, and stood ready to prove, the disgraceful bargain Mercer had made with Rapelje; but Mr. Macdonald and his unworthy colleagues held fast to Mercer, rejected all demands for inquiry, gazetted Mercer thereafter as Sheriff, and, of course, the Governor (one of the Head family,) must have assented to this dishonorable scheme. Mercer was the friend and follower of Macdonald, Gov. Head's best man, and had his conditional promise of the office even before Rapeljo had resigned it. Thus baffled by the colonial office-holders, the

people of Norfolk applied to the Legislature, a Committee of which took evidence, clearly proving the illegal and immoral transaction to have place as above stated, although whether any direct bribe went into the hands of any member Donald's Government, the testimony did not show. Mr. Foley moved, in June last, to address Gov. Mr. Foley moved, in June last, to successful Head, representing that the Mercer appointment was "corrupt and criminal, and if permitted to be "consummated with impunity, would lead to results in the highest degree demoralizing, and "suits in the highest degree demoralizing, and praying that Mercer's commission might be revocked." [A clear majority of the Upper Canada members supported Mr. Foley, but a larger party from French Canada joined the official people west, and, being headed by M. Thibandeau, whom Mr. Brown afterward selected as his "Minister of Agriculture," who moved "to exonerate the Government from all blane." they gave the main "ment from all blame," they gave the main ques-tion the go-by, and voted that if the laws were insufficient, (which they well knew they were not), to prevent such abuses, the House was quite ready egislate for the future. The majority also resolved to cite Mr. Attorney-General to prepare a case for the law courts, in order to ascertain whether Dr. Conner's, (LL. D. and Queen's Counsel) opinion sanctioning such bargains, was really the law. The learned Doctor, when the question came up, did not vote at all! The House excused The debate on sales of office was continued night

after night. The Attorney-General (Macdonald), a Scotchman, the ton of a manufacturer or disa Scotchman, the ton of a manufacturer of dis-tiller, I believe from near Glasgow, or the West Highlands, and an inveterate place-hunter, holdly justified Mercer and Rapelje, vouched for their great respectability and honesty—declared he from the college at Paebla, after being there five believed "that Mercer had duce nothing wrongmostly because of the discovery that they had not

immorality ner with criminality-and that he (Macdenald) much doubted if there was any illegality in the sale of the sheriffship. If there "was, the law could, of course, settle it." censure Mercer's appointment was to censure him-self, he said, and he would fi mly oppose Mr. Foley's motion. "He (Mercer) had tried in good faith to ascertain the legality of the transaction, and it would be a very mean thing in him (Mac donald) to sacrifice bim, knowing him to be

During the discussion an old man on the oppo-

innocent."

sition side of the House, about two in the morning, got up and charged the Government with acting so as to render it of little consequences what the laws were; that they were continually broken and disregarded with entire impunity; that in Canada judgeships, sheriffships, all sorts of offices were bought and sold as openly as cattle are bought and sold in Toronto market; that he was ready to prove this if he were allowed a Committee; that large sums had been paid, and heavy notes of hand given for other sheriffships, some of which he named and gave the details; that collectorships of the customs had also been purchased, and he named two members then on the floor beside him as being among the guilty. He told of a indeeship then in the market; reminded the House of an \$800 a year bargain for the sheriffship of Glengarry, and of Judge Bedard's bonus when he made way for Judge Aylwin, also asking who was to profit by the filling up of the vacant sheriffship of Middlesex. He affirmed his readiness to prove that not only are worthless, ignorant, unfit men placed on the bench, but that county court judges do a thriving business in the sale of clerkships of the division courts; that when offices are not bartree division courts; that when offices are not bar-tered or sold for ready cash, they are regularly used to buy up the votes of members of the Legis-lature; and this, too, he said he was prepared to prove before a special committee. The sheriffs' fees had been heavily increased by statute, and were very eppressive, but that this was done to render offices in the gift of the Executive influential against the people's liberties; that sheriffs ought not to be appointed for life; and that the introduc-tion here of these vile practices, which urged on the French revolution, would surely be attended

with danger to the public tranquility.

The majority would hear no more. All sorts of noises drowned the member's obnoxious argument; roosters crowed—songs were sung—boots creaked -there was stamping, yelling, hooting, screaming, whistling, and the galleries were cleared, the doors closed, and the vote soon taken, when Mr. Drummond, afterward Mr. Brown's Attorney-General, East, and Mr. Laberge, his Solicitor-General, were

found to be absent.

The pleadings before the Judges occupied the period from June last, till now that they have decided that the sale of offices connected with the administration of justice is illegal—which everybody knew quite well before, though the practice seemed to indicate the contrary. After all the expense and trouble taken to make an example of Mercer and Rapelje, Mr. Powell, member for Norfolk, preand Rapele, ar. Powel, headed to sented very recently to the Legislature a prayer, by 2,400 persons, that Mercer might be allowed to keep his office, fraud, purchase and all! No essay on government here could so well ex-plain its true character as narrations like the above.

A Mr. Spence got into the Legislature in 1854; he was from Ireland; had kept school in the States and here, and would go "through thick and thin" with any party; he was at once made Postmaster-General; the people soon turned him out of the Assembly, and the Governor promptly punished them by giving him the collectorship of Toronto, worth over \$3,000 a year. There was also a Mr. J. C. Morrison in the Executive Council; Niagara had turned him off-Peel refused him-Ontario put him into a minority of 775-Oxford rejected him, and forthwith Sir E. Head and his Government created a new office, worth perhaps \$4,000 a year, and conferred it upon the rejected candidate!
Last night, Mr. Simpson of the Assembly, one of
Mercer's sureties, and late Collector of Customs at
Ningara, which office he is accused of selling, tried

to get a bill into the Legislature to set at naught all the Courts have done, and enable Mercer to triumph in his iniquity. THE PROSPECT OF WAR IN EUROPE.

An intelligent American, now in Paris, who has

access to the best sources of information, writes the following, in a private note, dated Feb. 3, on the present political aspects of Europe:

the present political aspects of Europe:

"Here, I think, the sentiment is almost universal, that war must come—that the Emperor is determined upon it—that it may be delayed a little time, but that it is the only termination to existing troubles.

"It is undoubtedly true that the atmost activity prevails in all the French arsenals, navy yards and dock yards. A large additional number of men has been en ployed, and the work is prosecuted with the greatest energy by relays of hands, working extra hours, and night as well as day. Arms, munitions and provisions are accumulated, and are transported exactly to those points where, if war was to exist to-morrow, they would be wanted to morrow. The army and they would be wanted to morrow. The army and navy have both been reenforced-large additional ers of men have been added to the army on the south-eastern line of France. I am told, on what I believe to be entirely rehable authority, that the Goodernment has recently purchased 25,000 horses; and I also hear, as a runor, and which seems to be confirmed by some circumstances, and certainly is credited by very intelligent and generally well-informed persons, that an army of 18,000 men is on its way nominally to Algiers, really to reënforce the garrison in Civita Vecchis and Rome, and thus to secure an approach toward Ancons and a movement in the direction of Venice. This recafreement will make the French army in Rome

30,000 strong.

"It is asserted, with the utmost confidence, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been actually signed between France, Russis and Sardinia. It is impossible to know the actual truth with regard to this, for the Government keeps its own conc-cils—but a gentlemen who has more tann ordinary means of getting at the truth that is kept from the public eye, told me, two days since, that he 'had no doubt of it,' although he could not positively assert it.'

# THE STARVATION IN MICHIGAN.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: The TRIBUNE being the best medium that I know of, through which to reach the ears of the friends of the settlers of Northern Michigan, who are to a great extent in a destitute and many in a suffering condition. I take the liberty of troubling you with an extract from a letter I received from one of the

an extract from a latter I received from one of the settlers of Gratict County, dated Feb. 10, 1859:

"You ask in your letter, how we are getting along, and if we stand in need of help? We have had pleaty thus far this Winter, but are nearly ran amore now. James has been making shingles for —, expecting him to bring in provisions for the u, but there has been no sleighing, so that he could come in, and is not likely to be, the way the Winter shapes, and we begin to fear that we cannot turn our shingles to bread this year, as the market is completely glutted in here, and out of the woods, they will neither buy bread nor money.

"So we see no way here but to turn to our friends sgain for a little help. Everybody in here is desti-tute; we actually hear of families that have had to subsist on basewood buds; that, when the weather is suitable, they go into the woods and browse; and when too cold for that, they have the small limbs of when too cold for that, they have the shall must be the basswood tree taken to the house to feed on. If we should be reduced to that extremity, we should have to take the breuse to the house, for our children are not clothed sufficiently warm to drive them to the woods, as most of them are barefooted, bareheaded, and half clothed any way."

These settlers, attracted by the cheap lands of the

Graduation Act," far beyond the borders of settlement into the forests of Northern Minkigan, with little or no means beyond the amount paid for the land and the expense of moving the family to it, have struggled nobly with poverty and the elements, in their efforts to anhine the forests and open homes for themselves and children, and should not be abandoned now by their friends, as they are about emerging from their line of difficulties to a position of comparative independence. With clearings of five to twenty acros each, it is hardly possible that they will fail in future to produce sufficient for their wants, and in a few short years will be able to repay with interest the money they now so much stand in need of to carry them through a haid Winter. I have traversed several of those counties, and am convinced that when cleared up and subdued they will compete successfully as agri cultural counties with the most favored of Michigan. Their inhabitants will not always be purpose. Let us

that he (Mercer) could be charged neither with tender them the assistance their misstless new demards.

THE ILLINOIS FRAUD.

"The Committee forbear expressing any opinion of "The Committee for hear expressing any opinion of the guilt or innecesce of any party connected with it. There are some inquiries as to the time when the com-pute and utfinished checks were abstracted from the proper depository for them, as to the contents of the seased box deposited by Mr. Manning with the Bank of Chicago in 1840, and the fute of the box delivered to Gev. Matteron by Mr. McRoberts in 1833, which seem to require further investigation. Except what light a more therough cannination may shed on these points, the Committee do not expect the prominent features of the transaction will be at all, or not materially charged.

charged.

"That the checks were genuine, had most of them been in circulation, once redeemed, and, after being out of eight for almost sixteen years, have been passed upon the State, and either pud in ceah, or new and authentic evidence of public indebtedness issued therefor, are facts about which there is new no dispute, and

for, are facts about which there is now no dispute, and can be no question.

"Your Committee, in justice to the officers of the canal, would state that there is nothing appearing to cast any doubt apon the integrity and correctness of their management of canal affairs.

"Gov. Matteson has saved your Committee the necessity of determining many embarrassing questions arising out of the foregoing statement of facts, by officing to indemnify the State of Illanois from all loss or liability by reason of moneys paid him or bonds issued to him on account of said canal checks, as will appear from the following letter addressed by him to this Committee, and the Committee are now matering and designed to effect that object, which will be very soon reported, for the consideration of the Senate.

bill designed to effect that object, which will be very soon reported, for the consideration of the Senate. [Here follows Gov. Matteon's latter, referred to, which has already appeared in The Tribune.]

"The prosecution of this investigation, and the other labors of your Committee, have satisfied them that out of the large and complicated affairs of our State finances for the last 25 years, have grown many wrongs of greater or less amount. There has not been at any time, a full settlement or rest in the public accounts, so that it could be accurately stated how much, and for what, the State was indebted. Justies to our creditors, whose securities may be affected by any creditors, whose securities may be affected by any doubt as to their validity to the State officers who from time to time, are held responsible for a correct and faithful administration of public affairs, and to the people of the State, who have manifested a patient and a noble willingness to bear any burden of taxation necessary to pay the public debt, all require that a thorough and courplete investigation be made into every financial depart nent of the State.

"This will involve much labor and time. Your Com-

"This will involve much labor and time. Your Committee have already gathered a great deal of information that is not easily nequired by new men, and respectfully ask leave that they be allowed to sit during the recess of the Logislature, with power to inspect every department and office of the Scale government; to employ a competent clerk to take and state the accounts appearing on the books, and inspect the vouchers on file; to examine persons under oath; and that said Committee be required to give, as early as practiceable, a full, and, as far as possible, accurate statement of the financial affairs of the State, that the people may determine at the next general election whether they desire the present Constitution changed, as to the provision paying the public debt; and the next Genthey desire the present Constitution changed, as to the provision paying the public debt; and the next General Assembly may be enabled to act upon the fullest possible knowledge of the true state or public affairs.

"To at ain this, and the several objects desirable to be attained, indicated in the earlier port of this report, your Committee beg leave to report the following institute and the several objects to admit the several objects to be attained.

your Committee beg leave to report the following joint resolution and full.

"B. G. COOK.

"A. J. REYKENDALL,

"A. APPLINGFOR.

"S. A. BUCKMASTER.

"Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the Finance Committee of the Senate be authorized to sit on their own adjustments offer the absorbed it shall be their duty, to examine thoroughly every aspartment of the State fit ancial affairs, to ascertain its emilliance and to examine the books, up pers and vouchers therein; to send for persons and papers, and to examine them under oath, to employ necessary derical assistants; to confer, when they deem necessary with any Committee, on the part of the House of Representatives, appeinted to investigate any part of the public afairs, and to report their proceedings to the Governor, to be by him printed and laid before the next Gene al Assembly."

## THE BEST WAY TO PIKE & PEAK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As the nearest and best way to Pike's Peak has become one of the interesting questions of the day, will you permit me to repeat a suggestion that was made within my hearing by an experienced traveler and explorer in the Far West? This gentleman remarked that nearly all the emigration would be through marked that nearly all the emigration would be through the large towns on the Missouri River, such as Kan-sas City, Atchison, Leavenworh, &c., and that, as a consequence, grain and stock would command exhor-bitant prices at those points. He therefore advises hat those who intend to pass through Kansas City should send to that point by the boats on the Missouri whatever goods they may purchase, either in Newwhatever goods they may purchase, either in New-York or St. Louis, but that the emigrant himself should take the Pacific Railroad to its western ter-minus, which is within one hundred miles of the Kan-ras border. Here he will find a line of first-class coaches running regularly to Kareas City, Lawrence and Osawatamie, the neighborhood of the latter place being the best cultivated portion of Kansas. Here, and at many points on the way, grain and stock are to be had at low prices now, and will not, during the rush of emigration in the Spring, command anything like the prices that will prevail in the river towns Another advantage in taking this route is that it saves two days time that may be profitably spent in select-ing stock, while two or three days of land travel may be of service to the novice, in preparing him for the greater journey to be taken over the plains. 6. 4. R.

# THE GAME LAWS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: The Game Law is a subject in which all Western people are interested, and we have a strong hope that your Legislature will pass an efficient law forbiding the sale or use of wild game in this city at

such times when it is utterly unfit for use. The game dealers of this city seem to be under the mpression that there are no Game Laws in the West. In this they are mistakan; Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, if I mistake not, have laws for the protection of wild game. The Indiana law forbids the killing of deer and prairie chickens from the 1st January until the let August, qual's from the let January until the 1st October. The Illinois law forbids the killing of deer and prairie chickers from the 15th January until the 15th August. The Ohio law differs from

until the 15th August. The Ohio law differs from these in some unimportant points.

It was found necessary to pass a law preventing the useless and almost wanton destruction of game, or, in a short time, there would be none left. The deer, prairie hene and quail, as you a few days since remarked, are fast disappearing from our forcets, prairies and fields, and it becomes us to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter ere it be too late.

To show the profitless destruction that oftentimes takes place, I will relate a circumstance that occurred during the month of February, 1857. In a town of Indiana, on the Wabash, the carcasses of some two hundred deer were collected together for the purpose of shipment to the East. The weather turning warm, the entire shipment was spoiled and had to be thrown into the river.

into the river.

The doc produces her young in April, first part nan-ally, and it strikes me that the mother would hardly be fit for the table during the two or three previous

The effect of our game laws has been to make game plenty placing it within the reach of the poor man as

well as the rich.

In Elinois, Indiana and Ohio the quasi had almost entirely disappeared until the law came to its aid.

The past season they were wederfully namerous.

The reason of this was, that during the snows of

January and February they came to the barns and farm-houses (being nomolested) for food, and the hand that would have destroyed them before, now offered them means of life.

them means of life.

The game dealers certainly have rights that should be respected; but the course they now pursue cannot be anything else than suicidal, for in an incredible short time there will be no game left to sell.

We, therefore, of the West, appeal to you to help us preserve our game; we are willing to share it with you, so long as it is fit for use; but ask of you not to put a premium on it when it is no longer so.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1859.

A WESTERN MAN.

SACRILEGE.-The image of the Virgin Mary in the SACRIEGE.—The image of the Virgin Mary in the patient church of St. Hyacinth, Canada, was recently robbed, in open day, of the crown of gold, set with precious stones, with which it was decorated. Notice, was received, in a fortnight after the robbery, that, the crown would be found at 10 o'clock on a certain morning on the sidewalk of the Bishop's Palace; and this proved to be the case, though the half-releating thief had paid himself for his trouble by keeping three of the precious stones.

O. W. Joneson is our Agent in Bridgeton, N. J. for the Sale Both West and Mark's Section

After recapitulating the testimony in the case, the Committee, in their report to the Senste, esy: